IS PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY MORNING BY OBLINGER & TIMMONS. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One square, one inscriion \$1 00 Each subsequent insertion eputer, Redemption and Road Notices ... 2 00 Divorce Notices 5 00 Marriage Notices 50
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The space occupied by ten lines, or less, of this The space occupied by ten times, or less, of this sized type counts one square.

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TO HAJOB PRINTING. We are prepared to execute all kinds of Job Work, such as Posters, Sale Bills, Programmes, Invitations, Carls, Labels, Pamphiets, all kinds of Blanks, &c., in the most satisfactory manner.

The following are the rates for Sheet Bills : Beteta . ze a 1000 3 Orders will be filled at short notice, and upon | Ah, me ! this lifeless nature

the mast reasonable terms.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

Q. H. GRASER, M. D., OF BRYAN, OHIO, Eclectic and Uriscopian Physician, DESPECTFULLY announces to this public

BAIRD HOUSE, IN PERRYSBURG ONCE IN FIVE WEEKS, AS POLICUS: 1 April 13; May 18; June 22; Where he may be consulted by persons afflicted with diseases incident to this latitude.

EFF Especial attention given to the treatment of Chronic Cases. No charge for examination. B. H. DODGE & J. R. TYLER, - - - - Perrysburg. DODGE, TYLER & BRYANT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Perrysburg, Ohio. Particular attention paid to Conveyancing and Notarial Business. Also for sale, large quantities of Land in Wood and adjoining counties. 12z WILLIAM H. JONES. JOHN A. SHANNON

JONES & SHANNON, REAL ESTATE AGENTS OFFICE OVER KREPS' STORE, Perrysburg, Ohio.

J. K. Honn, Fremont. J. M. Honn, Perrysburg. J. K. & J. M. HORD, ATTORNEYS Perrysburg, O. Office in Baird House. -35zz

GEORGE STRAIN. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, PERRYSBURG, O., WILL attend to all business confided to his care in the acveral Courts of Ohio. Military Claims will receive particular attention.

Also-Insurance taken at reasonable rates.

Office - New Hardware Building, up stairs, cor-

ner of Louisiana Avenue and Front street. 122 F. & D. K. HOLLENBECK,

Perrysburg, Wood County, O. ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW; Notaries Public; Conveyancers; Collecting Agents; Real Estate Agents—having large quantities of wild lands, and many improved farms, for sale;
Agents to Pay Taxes, and redeem land sold for
taxes Also, to purchase lands and investigate

War Claim Agents, To procure the back-pay and bounty due to rel-atives of deceased soldiers; To procure pensions for those entitled to them; To procure for soldiers liberated from prison, tation of rations while they were con

PERRYSBURG BAKERY.

GEORGE LONG.

HAVING built and established a Bakery on the corner of Louisiana Avenue and the Railroad, is now prepared to supply the citizens of Perrya-burg and vicinity with Bread, Rolls, Buns, Cakes, Crackers,

In short, every description of baking usually kept in an establishment of this kind. 34zz P. B. SLEVIN. GEO. N. PARSONS.

SLEVIN & PARSONS, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and General Land Agerts. Land bought and sold; taxes paid; titles examined, &c., &c.

Office in the Auditor's room, at the Courthouse, Perrysburg, Ohio. DR. H. KENYON. SURGEON-DENTIST,

Office over Allen's Store, MAUMEE CITY, OHIO. A prepared to do all e'. s of work in Dentistry, on the most approved principles of the Profession. N. B. -- Full sets of Teeth at \$30, warranted to

give satisfaction in every particular. Chleroform administered in the extraction Teeth when desired.
Decayed Teeth Filled or Extracted.

PERRYSBURG MEAT STORE.

JOHN G. HOFFMAN HAS removed his Meat Store to the building re-cently occupied by the Hardware Store, on Louisiana Avenue. An excellent quality of Meat is always kept on hand, to which he in views the ation of all lovers of a juicy Roast, or a tender

Perrysburg, November 6, 1865. MURRAY & PRICE. ATTORNEYS AT LAW Perrysburg, Ohio.

ALEXANDER BROWN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Perrysburg, Wood County, O. Office in Sheriff's Room at the Court House. Particular attention given to Collecting, Convey and Sax Sax

WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY care W. F. POMEROY, .

At the Perryaburg Postoffice. NORWALK WOOD-MILLS-Warranted to

[From Blackwood's Magazine.] CLEOPATRA.

Here, Charmain, take my bracelets, They bar with a purple stain My arm; turn over my pillows— They are hot where I have lain. Open the lattice wider,
A gause os my besom throw,
And let me inhale the odors,
That over the garden blow.

I dreamed I was with my Anthony,
And in his arms I lay.
Ah, me! the vision has vanished—
Its music has died away;
The flame and the perfume have perished—
As this spiced aromatic pastille
That wound the blue smoke of its odor
Is now but an ashy hill,

Scatter upon me roso-leaves, They cool me after my sleep, And with sandal odors fan me Till into my veins they creep; Reach down the lute, and play me A metancholy tune,
To rhyme with the dream that has vanished,
And the slumbering afternoon.

There, drowsing in golden sunlight, Loiters the slow smooth Nile, Through slender papyri, that cover The sleeping crocodile. The lotus lolls on the water,

And opens its heart of gold,
And over its broad leaf-pavement
Never a ripple rolled.
The twilight broeze is too laxy Those feathery palms to wave,
And you little cloud is as motionless
As a stone above a grave.

Oppresses my heart and brain! Oh, for a storm and thunder-For lightning and wild fierce rain! Fling down that fute—I hate it! Take rather this buckler and sword, And crash and clash them tegether Till this sleeping world is stirred.

Hark! to my India beauty-My cockatoo creamy white, With roses under his feathers-With roses under his feathers—
That flash across the light,
Look! listen, as backward and forward.
To his hoop of gold he clings.
How he trembles, with crest uplifted,
And shricks as he madly swings!
Ch, cockatoo, shrick for Anthony!
Cry, "Come, my love, come home!"
Shrick, Anthony! Anthony!
Till he heats you even in Rome.

There leave me-and take from my chamber That wretched little gazelle. With its bright black eyes so meaningless, And its silly tinking bell! Take him-my nerves he vexes--The thing without blood or brain— Or, by the body of Isle, I'll snap his thin neck in twain!

Leave me to gaze at the landscape, Mistily stretching away,
Where the afternoon's opaline tremors
O'er the mountains quivering play,
Till fiercer splendor of sunset
Pours from the West its fire, And melted as in a crucible,
Their earthly forms expire;
And the bald blear skull of the desert With glowing mountains is crowned, that burning like molten jewels Circle its temple round.

I will lie and dream of the past-time, Æons of thought away, And through the jungle of memory, Loosen my fancy to play; Where a smooth and velvety tiger, Ribbed with vellow and black, Supple and cushion-footed, I wandered where never the track

The silence of mighty woods, And fierce in a tyramous freedom, I knew but the law of my mood, The elephant, trumpeting, started,
When he heard my footsteps near,
And the spotted giraffe fled wildly
In a yellow cloud of fear.
I sucked in mountide's aplendor, Quivering along the glade,

Basked in the tamarisk shade,
Till I heard my wild mate roaring,
As the shadows of night came on.
To broad in the trees' thick branches
And the shadow of sleep was gone;
Then I roused and rose in answer,
And unsheathed from my cushioned feet,
My curving claws, and stretched me,
And wandered my mute to greet.

And wandered my mate to greet.
We toyed in the amber mosalight,
Upon the warm flat sand,
And struck at each other our massive arms;
How powerful he was and grand;
His yellow eyes flashed flercely As he crouched and gazed at me.
And his quivering tail, like a serpent,
Twitched, curling nervously,
Then like a storm he seized me,

With a wild triumphant cry,
And we met as two clouds in heaven When the thunders before them fly.
We grappled and struggled together,
For his love like his rage was rude;
And his teeth in the swelling folds of my neck,
At times in our play drew blood.

Often another suiter-For I was flexile and fair—
Fought for me in the moonlight,
While I lay crouching there,
Till his blood was drained by the desert,
And ruffled with triumph and power,
He licked me and lay beside me
To breathe him a vast half hour,
Then down to the fountain we loitered,
Where the avalence can to drink;

Where the antelopes came to drink; Like a bolt we sprang upon them, Ere they had time to shrink, We drank their blood and crushed them, And tore them limb from limb, And the hungriest lien doubted Ere he disputed with him.

Not this weak human life, With its frivolous, bloodless passions, Its poor and petty strife! Come to my arms, my hero, The shadows of twilight grow. And the tiger's ancient flerceness In my veins begins to flow. ome not cringing to sue me! Take me with triemph and power,

As a warrior that storms a fortress I will not shrink or cower, Come as you came in the desert, Ere we were women and men, When the tiger passions were in us, And love as you loved me then!

FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.

The dew lay glittering on the grass.

A mist lay over the brook,

At the earliest beam of the golden sun

The swallow her nest forsook. The snowy blooms of the hawthorne tree Lay thickly the ground adorning, the birds were singing in every bush At five o'clock in the morning.

For the meadows were fresh and fair—
The bresze of the norning kiesed her brow
And play'd with ber nut-brown hair;
But oft she turn'd and look'd around,
As if the silence scorning—
'Twas time for the mower to what his scythe,
At five o'clock in the morning.

over the meadows the mowers came, And merry their voices rang,
And one of them wended his way
To where the milkmaid sang,
And as he linger'd by her side,
Despite his comrades warning,
The old, old story was told again
At five o'clock in the morning.

THE Ways and Means Committee have lecided to report in favor of the repeal of the revenue tax on printing materials, such as paper, ink and type, together with the materials which enter into their composi-

RENEWED interest is now being awakened in an inquiry that has been male in the arrhea, these directions will enable every "Where, now, is very often:

Berrysburg Journal. The Castalian Lount. Selected Miscellany.

The Cholera and its Treatment.

The following letter from Rev. Cygus HAMLIN, D. D., who has been for many years a resident in Constantinople, as a missionary of the American Board, to the Christian Mirror, gives the best view of the cholera the pestilence has already reached our shores, and is evidently making its way westward, it is well for every one forewarned to be forearmed against it.

In a communication addressed to the Mayor of Burlington, under date of November 1, Dr. THAYER, Surgeon General of the State, says : "Cholera, in its westward course, is rap-

idly approaching this continent, and in a this country more fatal and wide-speread than ever before." DEAR SIR: The cholera which has just

ably cross the Atlantic before another summer has passed. Having been providentially compelled to have a good degree of practical acquaintance with it, and to see it in all its forms and stages during each of its invasious of Constantinople, I wish to make my friends

n Maine some suggestions which may relieve anxiety, or be of practical use. 1. On the approach of the cholera, every family should be prepared to treat it are waiting for the doctor it is done,

2. If you prepare for it, it will not come I think there is no disease which may be avoided with so much certainty as the chol era. But providential circumstances, or the thoughtless indiscretion of some member of a household may invite the attack and the challenge will never be refused. It will probably be made in the night, you physician has been called in another direction, and you must treat the case yourself,

investigated at least a hundred cases, and not less than three-fourths could be traced wet the throat. lirectly to improper diet, or to intoxicating drinks, or both united. Of the remainder, suppressed perspiration would comprise a large number. A strong, healthy, temperate laboring man had a severe attack of the it has been intense for more than twentycholera, and after the danger had passed, I was curious to ascertain the cause. had been cautious and prudent in his diet. He used nothing intoxicating. His residence was in a good locality. But after some hours of hard labor and profuse perspiration, he had lain down to take his customary noon Lap, right against an open window through which a very refreshing one can avoid all these he is as safe from

Every one notices the slightest variation of feeling, and this gives an importance to mere trifles. There is often a slight nausea, and a paper of gum Arabic. or transient pains, or rumbling sounds, when no attack follows. No one is entirely free from these. But when a diarrhea commences, though painless and slight, it is in reality the skirmishing party of the advancing column. It will have at first no single characteristic of the Asiatic cholera. But do not be deceived. It is the cholera nevertheless. Wait a little, give it time to get hold say to yourself, "I feel perfectly well, it will pass off," and in a short time you | this, will repent of your folly in vain. I have seen many a one commit suicide in this

Sometimes, though rarely, the attack com mences with vomiting. But in whatever way it commences it is sure to hold on. In a very few hours the patient may sink into the collapse. The hands and feet become cold and purplish, the countenance, at first nervous and anxious, becomes gloomy and apathetic, although a mental restlessness and raging thirst torment the sufferer while the powers of life are chbing. The intellect remains clear, but all the social and moral feelings seem wonderfully to collapse with the physical powers. The patient knows he is to die, but cares not a snap about it.

In some cases, though rarely, the diarrhea continues for a day or two, and the foolish person keeps about, then suddenly sinks, sends for a physician, and before he arrives "dies as the fool dieth."

COURSE OF TREATMENT. 1. For stopping the incipient diarrheer. The mixture which I used in 1848 with great success, and again in 1865, has during this epidemic been used by thousands, and although the attacks have been more sudden and violent, it has fully established its reputation for efficiency and perfect safety. It consists of equal parts by measure of-1. Laudanum and Spirits of Camphor. Tincture of Rhubarb. 30 drops for an adult, on a lump of sugar will often check the di-But to prevent its return, care should always be taken to continue the medicine every four hours in diminishing doses 25, 20, 15, 10, 9, when careful diet is all that will be needed.

In case the first does not stop the diar rhea, continue to give increasing doses, 35, 40, 45, 60, at every movement of the bowels large doses will produce no injury while the diarrhea lasts. When that is checked then is the time for caution. I have never seen a case of the diarrhea taken in season which was not thus controlled, but some cases of the advanced diarrhea, and espe cially of relapse, paid no heed to it what ever. As soon as this becomes apparent, I have always resorted to this course. Fre-pare a tea-cup of starch boiled as for use in starching linen, and stir into it a full tea spoonful of laudunum for an injection. Give one-third at each movement of the bowels In one desperate case abandoned as hopeless by a physician, I could not stop the diarrhea until the seventh injection, contained nearly a teaspoonfull of landannm. The patient recovered and is in perfect At the same time I use prepared chalk in 10 grain doses, with a few drops of laudanum and camphor to each. But whatever course is pursued, must be followed up, and the diarrhea controlled, or the patient is lost.

2. Mustard Poultices. These should be applied to the pit of the stomach, and kept on till the surface is well reddened. 3. The patient, however well he may

feel, should rigidly observe perfect rest. To lie quietly on the back is one-half the battle. In that position the enemy fires over you, but the moment you rise you are When the attack comes in the form of di-

4. But when the attack is more violent,

one to meet it successfully.

and there is vomiting, or vomiting and The Earth as Seen from the A REMARKABLE CAVE IN IN- Striking Personal Description ourging, perhaps also cramps and cholle ains, the following mixture is far more efand its treatment that we have seen. As the case. In case the first dose should be ejected, the second, which should stand ready, should be given immediately after the spasm of vomiting has ceased. During this late cholera siege no one of us failed of ontrolling the vemiting and also the purgng, by at most, the third dose. We have, owever, invariably made use of large mustard poultices of strong, pure mustard, ap-

Collapse. This is simply a more advanced tate of the disease. It indicates the gradnal failing of all the powers of life. difficult to say when a case has become opeless. At a certain point the body of left us, after committing fearful ravages, is the patient begins to emit a peculiar edor, making its way into Europe, and will prob- which I call the death odor, for when that has become decided and unmistakable, I have never known the patient to recover. I have repeatedly worked upon such cases for hours with no permanent result. the bins color, the cold extremities, the deeply sunken eye, the vanishing pulse are no signs that the case is hopeless. Scores of such cases in the recent epidemic have recovered. In addition to the second mixture, brandy (a table spoonful every half hour), bottles of hot water surrounding the without waiting for a physician. It does patient, especially the extremities, simpits work so expeditionaly, that while you sism and friction will often in an hour or

plied to the stomach, bowels, calves of the

gs, feet, etc., as the case seemed to re-

two work wonders. Thirst. In these and in all advanced cases hirst creates intense suffering. The sufferer craves water, and as sure as he gratifies he craving the worst symptoms return, and e falls a victim to the transient gratification. The only safe way is to have a faithful friend or attendant who will not heed his entreaties. The suffering may be, however, safely alleviated and rendered endur-able. Frequent gargling the threat and rashing out the mouth will bring some re-3. Causes of attack. I have personally lef. A spoonful of gum Arabic water, or of chamomile ten, may frequently be given to wet the throat. "Lyndenham's White Decoction" may also be given both as a beverage and nourishment in small quantities frequently. In a day or two the suffering from thirst will cease. In a large majority

> Diet. Rice water, arrow-root, Lyndenham's White Decection, crust water, chamomile tea, are the best articles for a day or two after the attack is controlled. Chamomile is very valuable in restoring the tone

of the stomach The Typhoid Fever. A typhoid state for few days will follow all severe cases. breeze was blowing. Another cause is There is nothing slarming in this. It has drinking largely of cold water when hot and very rarely proved tatal. Patience and thirsty. Great fatigue, great anxiety, fright, careful nursing will bring it right. The fear, all figure among inciting causes. If greatest danger is from drinking too freely. When the patient seemed to be sinking, a the cholera as from being swept away by a little brandy and water or arrow-root and brandy have revived him. In this terrible 4. Symptoms of an attack. While cholera visitation of the cholera, we have considered is prevalent in a place, almost every one ex- ourselves perfectly armed and equipped, ounds of pounded mustard, a bottle of brandy, and a paper of chamomile flowers,

I lay no claim to originality in recom-mending this course of treatment. I have adopted it from suggestions of able and experienced physicians. Having been the only doctor of many poor families living near me, I have tried various remedies recom mended by physicians, but I have found one to be at all compared with the above. During the recent cholera, I cannot find that any treatment has been so successful as

Contagion. The idea of contagion should be abandoned. All the missionaries who have been most with the malignant cases day after day, are fully convinced of the non-contagiousness of the cholera. The incipient attacks, which all have suffered rom, are to be attributed to great fatigue aking the constitution liable to an attack. In another letter I will give you a de-

scription of the cholera as we saw it, and of some individual cases. Yours truly. C. HAMLIN.

GREAT FIRE IN HAYTI. Port an Prince Nearly Destroyed-One Thousand Houses in Flames.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.] PORT AU PRINCE, March 20. A very disastrons and destructive fire broke out in this city on the 19th inst., at 7 o'clock in the morning, and half of the capital of Hayti is in ashes. In no city in the world could a fire extend more rapidly than here, where the houses, being built of wood, rapidly become a prey to the devourng element. No engines have ever been night to extinguish fires, notwithstanding the calamity of the 28th of February, 1865 when very nearly half the city was burned and great numbers of families were ruined. The people, instead of helping to stop the progress of the fire, either ran about half wild in the streets or tried to rob and plunder. The educated classes and the foreigners did their best to save the city. The Government and the troops did nothing ; but what could a few men do when they only had at their disposal a few buckets

and but scanty supplies of water ? The fire burned for fluirty hours. cause of it is unknown, but it is a fact that efforts were made by some to set on fire the ouses that had luckily escaped. Thirtythree blocks were completely burned down, mbracing about one thousand houses. nine thousand people are now without a home, many of them not being able even to save ciothes for themselves and children. There is great distress in conse-

The losses cannot yet be ascertained, but nany people who were rich before this disaster are now penniless. Those who had onfidence in their fire-proof buildings towed them full of their own and the val tables of their friends; but several of these buildings were burned down, the shutters, otwithstanding their strength, having been blown open by the intense heat. Thanks are due to the crews of the American and other vessels in the barbor. They acted with courage and the greatest activity, and saved much property.

Port an Prince (Port Republic), the canital of the Empire of Hayti, is also its principal seaport, and residence of the Emperor Geffrard. It is irregularly built and principally of wood. The only building which has any claims to architectural exslience is the palace. There is, or was, a hurch, an arsenal, mint, lyceum, military ospital and court house. It is the seat of the superior courts of Hayti.

It is a very old practice for men to go home drunk, and smash up the furniture. When our respected President was on his last spree, he smashed the Freedmen's Bu-

Moon. The inhabitants of the moon perceive in ective and should always be resorted to. their sky a gigantic star, constantly immov-The missionaries, Messrs. Long, Trowbridge, able at the same hight. To their eyes and Washburn, have used it in very many this globe is twelve times as large as the cases and with wonderful success: It consists of equal parts of landamum, tincture of ing always suspended in the same place apsieum, tineture of ginger, and tineture over their heads. It presents phases to of cardamon seeds. Dose, 30 to 40 drops, them as the moon does to as, passing or a half teaspoonful in a little water, and through all the gradations of new and full in that place, and the terrible adventures earth. This star, as we have just said, is of an exploring party. The story is a

Those who dwell in the center of the highly sensational one. The writer says: lunar diec behold our globe suspended from lunar dice behold our globe suspended from their zonith, hovering eternally in the midst of an exploring expedition which left here tion. He is terribly in earnest, and, withal, of the starry skies. Others see it at on Thursday last, to explore Dead Man's most vindictively cool. seventy degrees, of elevation, others at Cave, situated about four miles south of forty-five degrees, as they inhabit spots this place, three-quarters of a mile west of more or less removed from the center of the river. A few weeks since a party from tions, his thorough belief in himself, and his the visible hemisphere. Those who live near the border of this hemisphere see our globe on their horizon resting on the moun wide subterranean river, too deep for ford-wide further on half the earth is wide subterranean river, too deep for ford-wide further on half the earth is wide subterranean river, too deep for ford-wide further on half the earth is wide subterranean river, too deep for ford-wide further on half the earth is wide subterranean river, too deep for ford-wide further on half the earth is wide subterranean river, too deep for ford-wide further on half the earth is wide subterranean river, too deep for ford-wide further on half the earth is wide subterranean river, too deep for ford-wide further on half the earth is wide subterranean river, too deep for ford-wide further on half the earth is wide subterranean river, too deep for ford-wide further on half the earth is wide subterranean river, too deep for ford-wide further on half the earth is wide subterranean river, too deep for ford-wide further on half the earth is wide subterranean river.

If we except the determination of longiful to the moon than the moon is to the carth; and if the Selenites or inhabitants place; Mr. Jesse Brandom, of Nashville, and of the moon rolling underneath us interpret. e law or final causes with as much partality as we do, they will have a right ap- Besides the necessary lights, ropes, water parently superior to our own for regarding creation, the earth included, as especially made for the Selenian race.

The earth is a gigantic globe sending em thirteen times more light than the full moon transmits to us. It revolves on its axis in twenty four hours, and during this period exhibits all portions of its sur face, being thus more generous than the moon, which always conceals one hemisphere from our view. In consequence of this motion the Scienite finds himself in bservatory magnificently situated for viewog the terrestial disc, and his position is preferable to that of the inhabitants of the first four mones of Saturn, who can never see the whole of that planet; and they can see the earth better than we can see any

The earth generally presents to them a greenish has in consequence of the im-nense quantity of water by which its surface is covered, of the forests of the New World, and of its plains, and also on account of the tint of its atmosphere. From time to time, however, large gray or yellow spots divide the sphere. To the east of the terrestr'al disc appear the lofty Cordi! lerss, marked by a long indented line just as we see in the lunar Carpathians to the west of the Sea of Storms. Opposite this ridge a shady green spot of great extent unfells itself for many hours; this is the great ocean. Next comes two gray patches, which look like one elongated; these are the two isles of New Zealand. Then appears the fine continent of Australia, tinted with a thousand colors, and accompanied by New Guinea, Borneo, Java, and the Phillippines. At the same time, the gray country of Asia is unrolled, and extends to

the white steppes of the pole.

Africa then comes in view, divided by its milky way of sand. To the north of the great Sanara appears a little green spot torn in all directions and full of ramifications: this is the Mediterraneas, above which those who have good eyesight will discern little and almost invisible France (!). periences, more or less, disturbance of dispersion. It is doubtless in part imaginary, mixture No. 2. (for vomiting etc.) a few periences, more or less, disturbance of dispersion. It is doubtless in part imaginary, mixture No. 2. (for vomiting etc.) a few periences, more or less, disturbance of dispersion of the correct designation. great dark spot of the Atlantic will follow the same revolving course. The Scienites who carelessly contemplate in tranquil In one place was found a deep circular nights the green and gray divisions of the earth will have no idea of the contests in

The earth is a permanent clock to the inhabitants of the moon, and this is not its least utility. By reason of its invariable movements, the fixed points which mark the different longitudes will be the hours on the meridian of the moon. Each country of the globe has its peculiar aspect, and may serve for point of departure.

The phases the earth presents to the oon will, in the same manner, serve as an dmanac, and we may believe they form its chief foundation. These phases are complinentary to those which the moon presents When it is in full moon to us it is new earth for the Selenites, and when they give us a new moon we offer them's full earth. No reciprocity can be more perfect

and constant. But the phases of the earth differ essentially from those of the moon, innsmuch as their intensity, not their mangitude, changes perpetually. This phenomenon is very errestrial, and we may be sure the Seleniter have judged us by it long ago. Whilst with them all is calm, identical, constant, seas, yellow deserts, white poles, and gray

varies continually in intensity. the aspect of the earth, will have made the our comrades or perish in the atempt. The elenites believe that the earth is unin- river was crossed, and we proceeded to abited. But on what grounds would they the grand chamber where we had taken form opinions unfavorable to its habitability? our lunch, accompanied by numerous citi-They live on a solid and stable sphere, and | zens of Leavenworth. But, search as closely can see nothing like it on earth. Can any as we would, we could not find the gallery rational creature live upon that permanent in which the Doctor and Mr. Knapp were atmospheric layer which covers all the entombed. In vain we explored and earth? A Scientie who fell into it would shouted until worn out and fainting. All be drowned. Can it be on that sheet of to no purpose. Nearly three days have green that washes the greater portion of passed since we first entered the cave, and the earth? Can it be on those clouds that during all that time it has been full of peoappear and disappear a hundred times a ple uselessly hunting for the two unfortuday? And then the earth turns with such | nate mon. One after another of the various velocity, it is subject to so much elemental galleries leading from the grand chamber instability! Moreover, can we believe that have been explored and blazed with chalk its inhabitants are people without weight, preserving, no one knows how, a meanposition between the fixed and mobile elements? How can such existence be be-

The Effect of Southern Policy. The new policy of Andrew Johnson is aving its effect in Maryland. Union men residing on the eastern shore of the State are being sued in the local courts for slander, and for reporting to the military authorities during the war, outrages committed by the secessionists. These men are tried by Copperhead Judges and juries. thirsting for vengeance, without any chance of obtaining a fair trial. The Freedmen's Bureau Bill having been defeated, leaves the freed negroes to the operations of the black code, and their children to be bound out by Orphans' Courts to their old masters | hunter. A party has just gone to who then hire them for pay, sell their time and labor, and thus treat the principle of the Constitution with contempt, and make a dead letter of its emancipation clause.

Ir is estimated that one thousand per-

A Thrilling Narrative-Terrible Adven-tures of an Exploring Party.

A correspondent of the Indianapolia Herdd, writing from Leavenworth, Crawford ald, writing from Leavenworth, Crawford County, Ind., gives an account of a remarkable cave which has lately been discovered may fail to tell. For the first time I stood

I write to inform you of the particulars onsisting of Major Throckmorton, of Louisides, the carth is more beautifut and use- | ville; Captain Holcraft, Sheriff Swayne, Dr. proof clothing, etc., they carried with theu be crushed. a light but staunch boat, prepared expressly for the occasion, on which to cross the ecasions, stopped their further progress.

The stream was reached without difficulty, ensity effected, and with light hearts we

went on to prosecute our explorations. Directly ahead was a wide gallery, who as oof was so high that we could scarcely dia through another gallery or chamber, the two o an abrupt termination. After searching lines of Andrew Johnson. or an outlet, and finding none, we were on the point of reluctantly turning back, when a shout of exultation from Dr. Hawn prolaimed that he had found an opening. To the right, and some distance from the termination of the cul de sac, the Doctor had discovered a narrow opening. Crawling distance of several hundred yards, we came apon a high vaulted chamber, partially mites hung pendant from above, reflecting ides had been literally hung with enormous broke forth in rapturous applause.

some of them coming to an abrupt close. ploration of the cavern from this point would be a work of weeks, if not months. hole, apparently almost bottomless. Stones the proceedings: dropped into its gaping mouth would be that he had seen enough by jerking the exclaimed: rope. He was drawn up, looking a trifle paler than usual, and declaring that his curiosity had been amply satisfied. Mr. story?' Knapp said that, after descending a distance of fifteen or twenty feet, numerous sir? winged things, apparently bats, flitted constantly about his ears, viciously snapping their mandibles together with a devilish sort of twittering. One of these-cold clammy and inexpressibly nasty-alighted on his face and inflicted a severe bite.

Tired and weary of sight-seeing, the

party was on the point of starting on the

return, when, at the carnest solicitation of Dr. Hawn, we consented to at le st par tially explore another cavern. It was followed but a short distance when it auddenly narrowed. Mr. Knapp, going first, passed through the opening on his hands and knees, and entered another large chamber. Mr. Hawn, who is a very heavy man, atwith us everything changes. Besides the tempted to follow, and became inextricably different lustres of different parts of the fixed in the passage. He could neither get terrestrial spheres-green continents, blue forward nor back. For three hours the party worked incessantly, but all to no purand transmits to the moon a uniform white to light us on our way back to the river. light; the day after it is of limpld trans. The thought of being imprisoned in that parency, and allows the solar light to fall living tomb was too terribie to be endured, upon absorbent green surfaces. All of a for we knew that without light we could sudden it will be varied with flocculent never find our way back. A pame seized he was put into a lion's den for? countains and varied mosaics. Thus the upon the party, and hastily leaving the prayin' light the Scienties receive from the earth— Doctor and Mr. Knapp to their fate, we the light which we call "ashy," and which we only perceive in the moon's early days river and returned to the town. A supply of oil, tools, etc., were procured, and we This mobility, this perpetual variation in returned to the cave, determined to rescue marks, but still the missing men cannot be found. The guide of the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky has been sent for to assist in the search. Mr. Knapp has just been brought

A hunter found him lying at the month | tice, in which the gentleman with the dark of what has generally been considered a hair remarked to his opponent; sort of sink hole, about five miles from the "A person at your time of life." town. Mr. Knapp's cendition is too precarions to admit of a detailed account of his fi ding he could not return, he went alica , stare at my gray hair if you like. My hair in hope of finding an outlet. After what will be gray as long as ! live, and yours seemed an age of wandering and groping will be black as long as you dye." in hope of finding an outlet. After what in the dark, and after having several times desparingly laid down to die, he was at last successful in emerging from his living tomb. He fainted on coming to the open rebels in Washington monifested itself a air, and was in this condition found by the few nights since, in the Sring and destruc-

ported en route to Washington to see what It is estimated that one thousand persons were killed or wounded by the late tornado in Pope and Johnson counties, in thing with a high hand.

of President Johnson

The Hon, Joun D. BALDWIN, member of Congress from Massachusetts, writes this description of Andrew Jourson and his 22d of February apeech :

near and looked closely on the man. In the course of an ever till life, I have seen many men of willful power and force, but never before have I looked on one so ther-

A thorough-paced demagogue, his incon-

a Cabinet as able as desperate, the dire resuits which the future would bring, could make a thorough exploration of the cave. gird-up its loins. This man is no weak Buchanan, and he means to crush Congress or

Mr. Johnson is a man of stalwart mould. Just above the middle stature, he is so mysterious stream that had on the former broad-shouldered, firm set and doep-chested, as almost to seem below it. He has a The stream was reached without difficulty, large head. It is a compact home for his and by means of our boat a crossing was fery will and brains. His face is marked, strong oval outline, powerful under-jaw; well-defined, but rather sharp chin; a wide, straight mouth, full, flexible lips; skin coarse in texture, but firm ; complexion tinguish it by the feeble light of the boops swarthy, hair coarse black, streaked with while to the right and left the stream ran grey; a nose small at the root, but full and large at the nostrils, which expands and intersecting each other like the arms of a lifts as he speaks; broad, roomy forehead, Greck cross. We followed the gallery be-beetling, bushy eyebrows, beneath which fore us for about a quarter of a mile, when are a pair of the coldest hazel eyes I ever it suddenly narrowed, and apparently came saw in a human head; these are the out-

A Petrified Australian.

The London Daily News says that a petrified Australian male aboriginal has just arrived in England. This singular specimen of petrification was found in one of the stone caverns which abound at Mosquito through this on our hands and knees for a Plains, South Australia. It was Iging in a natural position, as if having fulley asleep; and a Mr. Craig, who was in the colony at ighted from above, which was the most the time in search of curiosities, got posnagnificent underground half I have ever session of the "black fellow" for the puren. Thousands of stalactytes and stagia- pose of adding him to his collection. Traveling with this singular burden wrapped in the glare of the terches in millions of pure a Hanket, for nearly one hundred miler, he rays of dazzling light. If the ceilings and reached Mount Gambia, where his movements attracted suspicion; and the Crown clusters of diamonds, the effect could not Lands Ranger ascertaining that his bargain have been more bewildering. For a moment the entire party was awe-stricken and higher power and relieved him of his prize. speechless. Then the more excitable ones An action of trover was immediately commenced, and Mr. Craig succeeded in obtain-Numerous small galleries were found, ra- ing a verdict, with damages one farthing. diating in every direction from this central The Government, however, refused to give chamber, and these were explored in turn, up the "stone or other material," which was again placed in the cave. Mr. Craig, against a dead, blank well wall of rock, and however, again went to work, and despite others gradually narrowing until they could be followed no further. Others forked, branching off into two or three other galmanaged targain it, and brought it in sate-

DURING a recent trial at Auburn, the following occurred to vary the monotony of

Among the witnesses, was one, as ver which the distant nationalities are in- heard sullenly plunging from side to side, dant a specimen of humanity as one would until the noise of their descent was lost in | wish to meet with. After a severe crossthe abyss far below. Mr. Knapp was let examination, the council for the governdown by a strong cord a distance of some ment paused, and then putting on a look of thirty yards, when he vigorously signified severity, and an ominous shake of the head,

> "Mr. Witness, has not an effort been made to induce you to tell a different " A different story from what I have told,

"That is what I mean." "Yes, sir; several persons have tried to get me to tell a different story from what I have told, but they couldn't."

"Now, sir, upon your oath, I wish to know who those persons are. " Wall, I guess you've tried 'bout as hard as any of them."

Out of Danger. A hard shell preacher wound up in a flanding sermon with this magnificient el-" My brothern and sistern, of a man's full of religion you can't hurt him. There

were three African children; they put them in a fiery furnace, hetted seven times hotter than it could be het, and it didn't swinge a hair on their heds. And thar were John the Evangeler; they put him-where do lands—our atmosphere is in perpetual com-motion. One day it is covered with clouds-burned out, until barely enough oil was left put him into a caldronic bilin' ile, and bilad nim all night, and didn't faze his shell ! And then thar was Daniel; they put him into a lion's den-and what, my fellow-travelers and respected auditories, do you think three times a day. prayin' three times a day. Don't be alarmed brethern and sistern; I don't think that any of you will ever get into a lion's den.

A DISEASE known as the spinal-monegetic, and called by some the "spotted fever," broke out last week in the Meplewood Female Seminary, at Pittsfield, Mass. Eight cases were developed, one pupil dying and wo or three more lying at the point of death. It will be remembered that a year ago last summer a malignant fever at same institution caused the death of fifteen that this was the result of imperfect drainage, and everything possible was done to remedy all evils of that sort. But this I st malady has induced the conviction that there is some cause poisoning the atmosphere at the place which has not yet been discovered.

Two lawyers in a county court-one of shom had gray hair, and the other, though inst as old a man as his learned friend, had hair which looked suspiciously black-had some altercation about a question of

"A person at your time of life, sir," lookng at the barrister's gray head, "ought to have a long enough experience to know

eacage, but from what I can gather from what is customary in such cases."
his incoherent explanations, it seems that, "Yes, sir," was the reply; "you may

Rebel Outrages.

The fiendish spirit of the negro-hating few nights since, in the Sring and destructhe cavern by the way in which Mr. Knapp came out.

Covernor Hamilton is rewith their lives. There is no doubt but that the fire was the work of the means to accomplish that result.